

The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1857.

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THE POST.
ATHENS, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1857.
NEW YORK, April 2.—The Bremen steamship Constitution has arrived with Liverpool dates of the 17th ult.
LIVERPOOL, March 17.—Cotton closed with an advancing tendency.
At London Flour had declined 1 to 2s.—Wheat active.
The Spanish expedition to Mexico is assuming a more imposing aspect. Puzosla is spoken of for Commander-in-Chief.
The Sound Dues treaty was signed on the 14th.
The China mail confirms accounts relative to the wholesale poisoning attempted by the bakers of Hong Kong. No fatal results, however ensued. A large number of Junks were collecting to attack Hong Kong, and the English residents had applied to the Governor General of India for troops. The French and American fleets were concentrating to protect their respective interests.
Commissioner Yeh had demanded why the American ships had not been ordered to refrain from interfering in the present difficulties.
The Tea market was excited and prices advancing.
The French fleet had been ordered to co-operate with the English.
Russia was preparing for a decisive campaign in the Caucasus. She has 100,000 troops on the shores of the Caspian, and has secured the assistance of several native chiefs.
NEW YORK, April 3.—The steamship Texas has arrived with news from San Juan to the 20th March, and from Walker to the 18th. The army was in good health and well furnished. The purser of the Texas confirms the previous news, and gives details concerning Walker's attack upon San Juan and the subsequent repulse of the allies before Rivas. It is rumored that Canas has made overtures to Walker, and also that Chillon had raised a body of men in Leon, and was about to join Walker. President Rivas is reported to have been assassinated. Col. Lockridge has been reinforced by Texans, and is confident of being able to capture San Carlos.
Walker burnt a part of San Juan. The allies were defeated by Gen. Henningsen at Rivas, with great slaughter, and retreated to Messeyer. A British steamer at New Granada has been robbed by a Peruvian war steamer of \$30,000 in specie.
FARMING IN OREGON.—A letter has been received at the Patent Office, from Mr. A. C. Spencer, of Lane county, Oregon, giving account of farming in that Territory.—Wheat, sown on the same ground for several years, yields from fifteen to forty bushels to the acre; corn, sixty to seventy-five bushels; oats, fifty; potatoes, five, six, and even eight hundred bushels per acre. Fruit is excellent, and stock raising good. The most brilliant prospect lies before the farmers of that region.
"Sparkling rolls the Oregon."
THE NEXT SPEAKER.—"Ion," of the Baltimore Sun, makes the following prediction: The candidates for the Speakership of the next House will be Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, (who will probably be re-elected) on the side of the Americans; and James L. Orr, of S. C., on the part of the Democrats. Mr. Banks will, no doubt, be run by the Republicans.
WASHINGTON, March 31.—It is stated on good authority that instead of the purchase of Sonora and Lower California, the Government will conciliate the South by paying \$15,000,000 for the Illinois of Tehuantepec.
A letter from Sonora of Feb. 23, says that if the people of Sonora were encouraged they would decline independence and ask for annexation to the United States.
Santa Fe advices of the 28th of Feb. state that the Indians were more troublesome and several Americans had been murdered.
NEW ORLEANS, March 31.—It is rumored that an expedition is about to start from here for New Granada province of Veraguas, near Panama. It is rumored that a provisional Government had been formed and considerable money raised.
WASHINGTON, April 1.—Mr. Appleton has been appointed Assistant Secretary of State, and Mr. Harris, of Virginia, editor of the Union.
Hon. S. W. Harris, of Ala., is dead.
Commissioner Morse has failed in obtaining satisfaction from the New Grenadian Government for the Panama outrage.
WASHINGTON, April 2.—The election in Rhode Island yesterday resulted in the success of the Republican candidates for state officers and members of Congress. The legislature is largely Republican.
WOOL-GROWING IN THE SOUTH.—A gentleman who has been engaged in the wool growing business in Tennessee, and who has recently traversed Northern Alabama, informs the Mobile Tribune that the raising of sheep in that State would be more profitable than the culture of cotton. Thousands of acres, fit for nothing else but sheep pastures, could be had for 124 cents per acre.
POOR EDITORS.—The proprietors of the New York Times cleared \$140,000 by the sale of their real estate known as the Brick Church property, a few days since.

A GREAT RAILROAD SCHEME.—Under the title, apparently insignificant, of the Belleville and Murphreeborough Railroad Company, the Legislature of Illinois has set on foot a railroad enterprise, which the projectors intend to be something very grand and imposing. It authorizes the company organized for the building this road to extend its line by an air line across the Central road to the Ohio river, opposite Paducah, in Kentucky. This brings St. Louis within 145 miles of the Ohio river, and from that point a route is projected, of which we find the following sketch in the St. Louis Daily Republic:
It crosses the western end of Kentucky, passing into Tennessee, through Dresden, Jackson and other towns, striking the northern corner of Mississippi, running the eastern border of the State nearly its entire length, passing through Jacinto, Macon and other considerable towns, crossing the New Orleans and Great Northern Railroad, seven miles below Aberdeen, and entering the State of Alabama about sixty miles north of Mobile, thence direct to that city. It is from Paducah almost an air line route, and the entire distance from St. Louis is about 600 miles. From Paducah to Mobile is 475 miles, which added to the distance from Paducah to St. Louis is 620.

From Paducah the road is graded south to Maryland, about thirty miles, and runs on for fifteen miles. The rest of the route described is that of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, of which this plan contemplates a terminus at Paducah, and a communication direct from that place to St. Louis.

CHURCH GOING AND CHURCH ACCOMMODATIONS.—New York city, with a population of 620,000, has church room for only 197,000 persons, leaving 423,000 without any church accommodations, did they wish for them. Brooklyn, with a population of 208,000, has sittings for only 71,000, leaving 137,000 unprovided for; and thirteen of the principal cities of this country with an aggregate population of 2,048,785, have church sittings only for 852,436, leaving a deficiency of 1,196,349. The city of London, too, with a population of 2,688,000, has church room for only 800,000 leaving 1,888,000 persons without an opportunity to join in public worship. These statistics are startling truths, which at first sight, seem to be absurd exaggerations, but a moment's thought will establish their correctness.

The Legislature of Maine has passed a general banking law, providing for the re-incorporation of sixty-five of the banks now in operation. The new law does away with the special charter feature of the banking system, reducing the whole to one code; whereby banks must make monthly statements for publication instead of semi-annually. Their circulation is limited to five per cent. beyond their capital; they are required to keep on hand only five per cent. of their capital in specie.

The Huntsville (Texas) Recorder states that near Waverly a few days ago a panther attacked a widow lady in her own house. She succeeded in throwing him out and barring the door. Her screams finally brought assistance. The blood thirsty monster was at last dispatched, but not till he had seriously wounded five persons in his insane attempt to satisfy the cravings of hunger.

RAISED NOTES.—The Lexington Observer notices the appearance of one dollar notes on the Northern Bank of Kentucky raised to five cents. The change is effected by extracting the word or figure one in every place on the note, by some chemical process and substituting the word or figure five, in lieu thereof. It is very adroitly done and is well calculated to deceive those who are not perfectly familiar with the different patterns used by the Banks for their notes. The dollar notes are entirely different from the fives.

At Yorkville, S. C., last week the case of Lee vs. Moss—involving a right to one acre of land, worth about four dollars and a half, was decided for the plaintiff, after having been three terms on the docket. The costs amounted \$800. That is dear satisfaction.

Hon. John Appleton has retired from the editorship of the Washington Union, and it is said that this paper will no longer be regarded as the organ of the administration.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Walker's instructions are agreed upon. The Statutes of Kansas are to be recognized as valid. His principal business is to see that the people make an independent expression of opinion under the census and registry laws. Woodson whom Stanton supported was appointed to the Land Office in Kansas.

A LADY WOUND UP.—The New York Mirror is responsible for the following: A lady acquaintance informs us that, as she was passing through Twenty-third street, she saw an elegantly dressed woman creeping along the pavement and up the steps of a house, where she rang the bell in a great haste. Guess what was the matter?—a pair of new fashioned steel hoops had broken and wound round her person with a tenacity that rendered it impossible for her to walk.

A late San Francisco paper says that the churches there have determined to ing no more long term tunes—they being too slow for the country and people.

The present governor of Nebraska territory is to be removed under the rotation system. A northern man is to be appointed. There are already ten or twelve candidates for the post, one among the most prominent of them is Gen. Orville Clark, of New York, a conspicuous hand.

A man who was in prison for bigamy (nearly two times) complained that he had been severely dealt with for an offence which carries its own punishment along with it.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPLETED.—Trains through!—The Memphis Bulletin of the 29th chronicles this important event as follows:

Our representatives did not return last night, but we learn from the Superintendent of the Road, Mr. B. Ayres, who came in yesterday evening's train from Tusculum, that the ceremony of laying the last rail was accomplished greatly to the satisfaction of all present. On the arrival at the gap, which required the laying and fastening of only two rails to allow the train to pass, Colonel J. J. Donaghy of Huntsville was called to the Chair, when it was proposed that inasmuch as Gov. Jones, first President of the Road, had driven the first spike, he should be requested to drive also the last. The Governor responded in a short but felicitous speech; when Gen. Haskell being called on, suggested that, as Tennessee had laid her rail, that Alabama should do the same.

This brought up the Beirne of Huntsville, who made a speech full of point and humor. The company then descended, the rails were laid, the spikes driven home, and the national Union of the Atlantic and the Mississippi was celebrated with libations and good cheer. A few returned from Tusculum, but most of those on the excursion went on to Huntsville, whence they will return this evening.

NEW YORK VILLAINY.—The New York correspondent of the Charleston Courier gives a long account of a most strange story, which he alleges to be strictly true. A beloved and elderly pastor of one of the New York city churches was called upon one night by a man who requested him to go and christen two of his children. He promptly complied. As he was returning home, he was accosted by a person who called him by name & accused him of issuing from a house of ill fame! Money was demanded of him, and in default of paying it he was threatened with exposure. The clergyman took no notice of it for a time; but his steps were dogged perpetually, till finally it began to wear upon him. He told no one, but left and went to Europe, thinking he would escape from his tormentors. But he was mistaken.

On his return they still pursued him. He resigned his charge to the astonishment of his parishioners, who could not comprehend the reason. He went to a country village, was still pursued, and it is believed that, driving the effects of such reports, false though they were, he actually pined himself away. Finally, the rascals were arrested for some other villany, when this whole affair leaked out and the clergyman came back to his church. It is incredible that a pastor should thus cover to such seconds. It all transpired within eighteen months past. In no Southern city could such a conspiracy be carried out.—N. O. Bulletin

PRENTICE AS A LECTURER.—We perceive that George D. Prentice, Esq., has been lecturing at Hartford, Connecticut. His subject was "The Political Aspect of the Country," and we need scarcely state that he treated it with marked ability. The Hartford Free Press gives the following as a passage of the discourse:

"The nation is bristling all over with repugnances. Who shall arrest these evils? The race of statesmen, of giants, has departed, and no successors appear. We have public men in abundance, but no statesmen. Three fourths of them are reckless demagogues, who regard first themselves, and then nothing. Across the polished brass of their souls not the most distant thought of the good of the country ever flits. There is not enough of moral courage in a hundred politicians to stiffen one upper lip! They dare not stand up and say their souls are their own, or, if they do, they append a subject to the Constitution and 'the majority.' Backless, they stand up like empty bags, or basely prostitute themselves at the feet of faction, instead of being leaders of the multitude. They represent either the pot-house and the circus. It is not to flatter our national vanity, but the truth must be told. The North and South are piling up combustibles which the lightning may fire!"

THE RAT TRIBE.—The last number of the London Quarterly Review contained an interesting article on the habits, &c., of rats in which the instances given of their ferocity, ferocity and ingenuity, are almost incredible.

A single pair of rats, in three years, if undisturbed, will have thirteen litters of eight each at a birth, and the young will begin littering in the second month after birth, so that at the end of the three years a single pair will have multiplied to 658,008. Calculating that ten rats eat as much in one day as a man, the consumption of these rats would be equal to that of 6,580,080 men. It is clear, then, that if it were not for the extraordinary diminution in their numbers caused by the ceaseless warfare carried on against them by dogs, cats, polecats, otters, snakes, and beyond all, human rat catchers, the whiskered vermin would speedily cause a famine in every part of the world in which they are found.

MURDER IN PRISON.—A shocking murder was committed in Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia, last Thursday night, by a German named Geo. Aublin. He had been committed for beating his wife and was confined in the same cell with an Irishman named John Cleary, also there for beating his wife. It seems that Aublin, being a very intemperate man, was afflicted with delirium tremens in the cell, on account of being deprived of his liquor. In this condition he murdered Cleary, under the insane idea that the latter had got into his house to rob him.

A HORSE WITH A CORE LEG.—We take the following from the Adelaide (Australia) Register:

We have recently seen Mr. Collin's mare J. J. J. It will be remembered that she broke her near fore leg on the race course in April last, while running for the town to tip. Amputation was performed by Mr. Crab, under whose care she has completely recovered, and is expected to throw a foal to Swardman in about six weeks. Her condition is excellent, and the cork foot seems to answer its purpose admirably.

A CHEERFUL PHILOSOPHY.—The following truthful passage occurs in one of the Frederick Bremer books: "There is much goodness in the world, although at a superficial glance one is disposed to doubt it. What is bad is noticed abroad, is echoed back from side to side, and newspapers and the social circles find much to say about it; whilst what is good goes at best, like sunshine, quietly through the world."

LIABILITIES OF RAILROAD COMPANIES FOR CATTLE KILLED.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has lately made an important decision adverse to the liability of Railroad Companies for cattle killed on their roads. The conclusions of the Court are thus stated:

"Trespass is not the proper form of action for injuries resulting from the negligence of the servants of a corporation; it is a Justice of the Peace has no jurisdiction. Animals wandering upon the track of an unincorporated railroad, are strictly trespassers, and the company is not liable for their destruction, except its servants are guilty of wilful negligence, evincing reckless misconduct."

The burden of proof is on the plaintiff to show negligence. The mere fact that an animal was killed, will not render the company liable.

In order to show the manner in which railroad trains are conducted, witnesses acquainted with their management, must be examined.

In a previous case the same tribunal is said to have decided, that a "railroad company is not bound to fence its tracks, that cattle wandering upon the track of a railroad are strictly trespassers; and that the company is not liable, unless its employees are guilty of wilful or wanton injury, or of gross negligence, evincing reckless or wilful misconduct."

These decisions seem to us to stand upon the substantial basis of both law and justice, though we are aware that other courts have held differently.

We have never been able to understand why Railroads, objects of general interest and advocacy while in process of construction should become objects of equally general warfare so soon as finished. Yet such is their history. Would it not be more just for legislatures and courts to declare, in advance, the building of them a penal offense, than to encourage their construction only to license a general system of hostilities against them so soon as they are in operation.—Savannah Georgian.

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND GOING TO LAW WITH THE PRINCE OF WALES.—A friendly suit is about to be instituted in England, before a referee, to settle a dispute which has arisen as to the disposal of the revenues of the fisheries on the coast of Cornwall, from which coasts the Prince of Wales has, as such, for centuries, received a large income. A London paper says:—"Some idea of the difficulties which will attend the solution of this knotty point may be formed from the fact, that the documents which are to be investigated, extend as far back as 300 years before the birth of Christ." The decision of the referee, (Sir John Patterson) it has been agreed, shall be final.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—The papers published a dispatch from Washington, stating that the fourth treaty is rejected, and a new one made. The United States pay Mexico \$15,000,000 for Sonora, Sinaloa, and Lower California, and a postal line will be established between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, under the American flag, to enable Mexico to obtain men and munitions during the threatened war with Spain. This statement is not confirmed from the east, and its truth is doubted.

PORTS OF JAPAN OPEN.—It is stated in a foreign journal that the Emperor of Japan has resolved that two ports of the empire, those of Nagasaki and Hakodadi, shall be open to the vessels of all nations. There they might repair, take in provisions, establish depots of coal, &c. The other ports of the empire, moreover, are to be accessible to vessels in distress, which may take refuge in them, but which will have to pay the moment the danger is over. No foreigner is to be allowed to penetrate into the interior of the country without a special permission from the chief of the State.

YOUNG MAN, YOU'RE WASTED.—A woman wants you. Don't forget her. No matter if you are poor. Don't let it be rich, if you do, ten to one if you are fit to be married. Mary while you are young, and struggle to get together. But mark, young man, the woman don't want you if she is to divide her affections with a cigar, snuff, or whiskey jug. Neither does she want you if you can't take care of her, and the "little after thoughts" which are pretty sure to follow. Neither does she want you simply because you are a man, the definition of which is too apt to be an animal that wears bifurcated garments on his lower limbs, a quarter section of stove-pipe on his head, swears like a pirate, and is given to filthy practices generally. She wants you for a companion, a helpmate—she wants you to have learned to regulate your appetite and passions; in short, she wants you as if you were made in the image of God, not in the likeness of a beast. If you are strong in a good purpose, firm in resistance to evil, pure in thought and action as you require her to be, and without which inward purity neither of you are fitted for husband or wife; if you love virtue and abhor vice, if you are gentlemanly, forbearing and kind, and not loud talking, exacting and brutish, young man, that woman wants you; that modest, fair, cheerful, right looking, frank spoken woman, we mean, who fills your idea of maiden and wife. It is she that wants you—marry her when you like, whether you are rich or poor; we'll trust you both on the above conditions, without further security.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE CONSUMMATED.—We learn that on the 27th inst., the last iron rail was laid down on the Charleston & Memphis Railroad. Thus the long contemplated enterprise of connecting the Atlantic with the Mississippi river, by railroad, has been finished, and a car may now be run from Savannah, Ga., to Memphis, Tenn., on the Mississippi river, a distance of seven hundred and forty miles. The railroad from Savannah to Charleston, was finished on Charleston also, with the exception of the break at Augusta.

The amount of dry goods imported into New York during the month of February, was over \$12,000,000.

CANDLE ENDS.
"Little by little he grew to be rich,
By saving of candle-ends and such like;
Till he reached at last an opulent niche—
No very uncommon affair."
SAXE.

Yes, Mr. Editor, this is no very uncommon affair. We have no objection to a man's being rich, if he can become so honestly, and make no one the poorer, keep his conscience void of offense, and retain his manhood.

Of all things, we would recommend economy, frugality, and temperance. We do not care even if a man writes a letter on half a sheet of paper, seals it with half a wafer, if that is sufficient for his purpose. 'Tis no sign that he is a mean, stingy man. He may be a very generous, liberal soul-d man for all that—a very honest, upright man.

To be sure, we would not have him concentrate all his thoughts on these minute affairs, and make it his business to save candle-ends and "such," for the sole purpose of reaching a station where he could look down with contempt on poorer people; but we would have all young persons form habits of frugality, however much they or their parents may possess.

There is a vast amount of poverty and suffering, and consequently, crime, in the world—too much to justify any body in extravagance and wastefulness. We question a man's moral right to waste property, even if he has earned it himself.

"The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof;" the world, and they that dwell therein. What right then have we, the children of one family, to throw away our Father's bread while our brothers and sisters are hungry? What right have we to remain idle while others toil? Our support must come from some where? If we produce nothing, and only consume, what have we added to the sum total of the world's wealth, or what have we done to better the condition of our race?

I am warm, my sister is freezing—why may she not come to my stove? I am full, she is hungry—where the loaf with her, I am learned, she is ignorant—give her knowledge, and her mind to work, wake up her intellect.—Give the poor employment, so that they can earn their daily bread.

"Saving of candle-ends and such." Oh, how many "such" we see in the great broad way of life. Who will save them? These poor, debased, vicious, filthy wrecks and outcasts from humanity! What a grand, glorious illumination these old, dirty "candle-ends" would make! If they were all picked up, lighted, and set on a candlestick! What if they did burn only a little while! We would have the comfort of knowing that so much was saved, and so much more light had shone upon the world.

THE SOUTH.—We have received the first two numbers of this new daily, published at Richmond, Virginia, and edited by Roger A. Pryor, late of the Richmond Enquirer. From the introductory of its able and accomplished editor, we take the following extract, defining the position which he as a Democratic editor will occupy towards the Democratic party:

"It is not possible, in any just application of the principles of the Democratic party, that they may become incompatible with the interests of the South. The surest safeguard of our rights, on the contrary, will be found in the honest administration of those principles—not as they are interpreted in the Delphic phraseology of ambiguous 'platforms,' but as they are propounded in the writings and measures of the Republican fathers."

It may happen, however, that selfish individuals will invoke the name of Democracy in support of profitable abuse, and in apology for gross perversion of principle; for the corrupt creature that subverts party spirit, intent only upon their own aggrandizement, are contemptuously indifferent to the purity of its organization of character, this paper will be instrumental in no measure of party discipline, but will preserve the integrity of its faith in defiance of the penalties of insubordination.

BLUNDERING INTO THE TRUTH.—One of those magistrates, sometimes denominated "basswood justices," in a neighboring town, imagining himself insulted by one of the townsmen during a dispute, threatened to arrest him for contempt of court. The plain citizen replied that it could not be done, as the basswood justice was not acting officially, but the latter rejoined that he was a justice of the peace continually, from the rising of the sun to the setting of the same, whether in court or out of it, and an object of contempt everywhere.

A SAFE HOUSE TO SLEEP IN.—A lawyer of high reputation, in the city of Philadelphia, was traveling in one of the southern States, and being belated one evening, after a long day's ride, he was compelled to turn into a house on a solitary plantation, and ask for shelter and hospitality for the night. His request was granted. In the course of the evening, he thought he observed something reserved in the master of the house, which awakened his suspicions. He was at length conducted to his chamber, which was adjoining the family room. There he dwelt on the circumstances which had alarmed him, till his excited imagination was filled with thoughts of night robbery and assassination. He proceeded to barricade the room as well as he could. He fastened down the windows; against the doors he piled up tables, chairs, every thing that was moveable in the room. While thus engaged, words uttered in a low voice caught his ear, and increased his alarm. He placed his ear at the key hole. The man of the house was engaged in prayer, in family prayer. Among the objects of intercession, he was praying for "the stranger whom the providence of God had unexpectedly brought to lodge beneath their roof that night." When he got through, our traveling friend arose from his stooping posture, to imagine the change in his feelings. All his fears had vanished. Though no Christian himself, he knew that the prayers of Christians are like guardian angels to the abode in which they are offered up, and went to bed and slept soundly and sweetly, feeling that the house where God was feared and worshipped, was a safe house to sleep in.—American Messenger.

RAILROAD DEPOT BURNED.—We learn from the Charleston Courier, that the Railroad station house at Gourdins' Turn Out, on the North Eastern Railroad, was burned, with its contents, on Saturday 21st.

EDUCATIONAL FALLACIES.

The following thoughts have been suggested to the writer, by reading a short article in the Post entitled "Free Schools," and, also, by hearing, within a few weeks past, so much said, and so much importance attached to the "Free School" system as it at present exists in this State. Perhaps there is no amount of money expended by the State, which is so misapplied, or from which so little benefit is derived, as the so called Free School money; or to say the least of it, there is less freedom of thought and more of ignorance displayed in its application than in management of any other fund that is controlled by public officers. For a moment let us look at the *modus operandi*, as it is now practised by most districts in the management of the School fund. Some time in the course of the year it is announced that a certain amount of money has been appropriated to a district for the purpose of assisting in keeping up a common school with in its limits. Previous to this, no one has taken the trouble to interest themselves upon the subject, nor would they do it now, were it not from the fact that a few dollars are to be expended coming from the public treasury; and how it comes there, or who has paid it into the State fund, not one in ten has taken the trouble to inquire, only it is "Free money"—never stopping to think that the money was taken from the pocket of the taxpayer, and from there finds its way to the County Trustee's fund, to be used as the "Free money" for the support of education. But now some one who has formed the idea that he would like to appropriate the money to his use, and thinking that "school teaching" is very easy work, (which, by the way, is a fallacy of the first magnitude if the teacher does his duty,) and that it is just the best qualified of any one to fill this responsible station; and, furthermore, feeling himself fully competent to teach every thing that comes under the head of the three "R's," he starts out. The only idea that he has (and that not original) is that an education is complete when a person can Read, Write and Cypher. The School Commissioners now have to be consulted, and, generally speaking, they are men who think that their whole duty is performed by employing the man who will teach the longest time for the least money. The teacher now goes to work, very frequently in some cabin without windows or desks, and never with any other seats than a rough plank with four holes to receive the legs for its support, and these too of such a length that the greater proportion of the scholars cannot touch their feet to the floor; and last, though not least, the ever ready hickory compels the furniture and apparatus of the school room. And here the self dignified pedagogue rules and reigns, and not unfrequently storms—no one ever taking the trouble to enquire if he is doing his duty or whether the scholars are supplied with books, or whether there is any improvement in the pupils, but every one being sure to send because it is free, or, in other words, they don't have to pay for it. This is another fallacy in the system of education, as at present carried out in this State.

In this manner the school is carried on until the free money is expended, when the school is stopped. Why? Is the education of the scholars completed? Is there no necessity for a school any longer in that district? Has the parent failed all the obligations he is under to the child? Is he under no obligations to the community in which he lives to the government which he in part is bound to support? In answer to any or all of these interrogatories he will tell you there is no more "free money." Ask him when the school will be resumed, he will say when they get some more "free money." Make the suggestion that, perhaps, in the interim the child may forget what he has already learned, and at the commencement of the next term he will be under the necessity of going over the same ground; the parent will agree with you, but will justify himself by saying the "free money" is all gone. Ask the parent if it would not be to his interest to keep up a school at least eight months in the year, and he will reply, very certainly, but the "free money" is not sufficient to do it.—Inquire why they do not keep up the school by their own means, and he will immediately shake his head, and with a significant shrug of the shoulders, tell you he can't afford it, is too poor, will have to get along with what little "free money" is allotted to them. And the very last thought he has, is where did this money come from; but let him trace it up to the source, from the County Trustee to the Revenue Officer, from him to the tax payer, and he will find the very money that has been expended to send his child to school has been paid by himself, and to all intents and purposes was his own, and he admits that most of the benefit to be derived from it will be lost! Why? Because there is not more of it, or in other words, he loses a certain amount because he is unwilling to apply a little more, and thus keep up a school a sufficient length of time within the year that the scholars may steadily advance in the branches they are pursuing. In all other pursuits, the parent will invest his money judiciously, and follow it until his object is attained, but when it comes to this, he evinces a want of discrimination that is inexorable in any one that makes any pretension to a knowledge of the business affairs of life. Another fallacy consists in the employment of what ought to be a suitable person to assume the duties of educating the child; and at another time I may endeavor to point out some of these, especially as they are more injurious, as they are the more lasting, and when the error has once been committed it is a herculean task to apply the remedy, if indeed it ever is applied.

TEACHER.
GIVE TO A RAT.
It was a rat! A misly rat!
That ran across the floor,
He new it hadn't got a cat,
And so came in the door!

We advise the Post to commence with a mouse next time and not attack an animal the size of this "misly rat!"

Wm. J. Kerr has been arrested at Philadelphia, for throwing cayenne pepper upon the floor of a ball room, and held to bail in the sum of \$1000, for trial.

CONTRACTED FOR HIS OWN COFFIN.
Under this head the Louisville Democrat relates the following interesting incident:
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OLD AGE IN RUSSIA.—There lately died, says a letter from St. Petersburg in the constitutionalist, "on an estate in the government of Vienna, a peasant named Mikel Kniawelski, who had attained the age of 137 years, 10 months and 11 days. He was born in a village of the same district, married at the age of 19, and had had, by several wives, 31 children, one of whom, a daughter, is still living at the age of 100. He had never had any serious illness. Some years before his death he complained that he could not read without glasses, but to the last day he retained the use of all his faculties, and was very cheerful. He frequently said that he thought death had forgotten him. Examples of great longevity are not rare in Russia."

The celebrated Madame Ploffer states that in Rio Janeiro, the capital of Brazil, she noticed some of the negroes wearing a tin mask, fastened behind with a lock, which is applied, among other offences, for that of drunkenness.

LAST OF A VIRGINIA GOLD MINE.—The W. York Gold Mines, in Fauquier county, Va., have been sold for \$4,500, to satisfy an execution. The whole amount, says the Warrenton Whig, spent upon these works could not have been less than \$50,000.

EX PRESIDENT PIERCE.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Post states that Ex-President Pierce will settle down on a farm in the interior of his native State, New Hampshire, where, for the rest of his life, he will devote himself to the raising of horses and stock etc.

COPPER IN FAUQUIER.—A vein of copper, 24 feet in width, has been discovered near Elk Run, in Fauquier county, Va. A Company of capitalists have purchased the estate, comprising 150 acres and intend to give the mine a trial.

STARING.—"Father, I hate that Mr. S," said a beauty the other day to her honored parent.
"Why, so, my daughter?"
"Because he always stares at me when he meets me in the street."
"But, my child, how do you know that Mr. S. stares at you?"
"Why, because I have repeatedly seen him do it."
"Well, Julia, don't you look at the impudent man again when you meet him, and then he may stare his eyes out without annoying you in the least. Remember, that it always takes two pair of eyes to make a perfect stare."

A FAMILY QUARREL MADE UP.—The N. Y. Mirror, in a recent issue, announced his intention to support the Administration of Buchanan. Quarrels will happen in "the best regulated families."
No doubt, many of the Fremont papers were kindly disposed towards Buchanan, but considered he had "No chance."—Selma Reporter.

The other day an old lady rushed to her garden in search of her daughter, she being told that the young lady had gone there with a "rake."

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